

VOL. VIII.

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BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, NOVEMBER 1, 1906.

One Dollar a Year.

NO. 20.

## For Square Dealing

The principles of the republican party and the political issues of the day will be discussed in

**BEREA COLLEGE CHAPEL,  
Monday, Nov. 5th, 7 P. M.**

By the peerless orator and statesman,

**Hon. A. E. Wilson  
OF LOUISVILLE.**

And the republican candidate for congress in 8th district,

**Hon. L. W. Bethurum  
OF MT. VERNON.**

All patriots invited. Fair-minded democrats especially urged to attend. The victories of the republican party have always benefited all citizens alike

### "VOTE FOR PRINCIPLES."

This is the war-cry issued to Republican voters by their committee, because Bryan and some other Democrats say that the best way to support Roosevelt in his reforms is to elect Democrats to office, as they voted for many of his measures which Republicans opposed.

**Is Bryan right or is the Republican Committee right?** Both are partly right and partly wrong.

**The Republican Committee is right so far:** Democrats if given a majority in Congress will make the **majorities of all committees** Democratic, will do all they can to give offices to **Democrats** and turn Republicans out of office, and where Democratic policies differ from Republican ones, they will favor the Democratic ones.

**Bryan is right so far: An honest Democrat is much better in Congress than a dishonest Republican.** The honest congressman will vote for what he thinks is right and vote against what he thinks is wrong, no matter whether the bill to be voted on was presented by Republicans or Democrats.

What is our conclusion? Vote for principles—the principles held by the man you are voting for, and let his first principle be to be honest and serve his country, not rob it. If you believe in Republican policies, vote for the Republican candidates—if they are first of all absolutely honest. Any man who will vote against a good measure just because it is supported by the other party, is a rascal and ought to be sent to the penitentiary instead of to Congress.

Let every citizen vote next Tuesday for national Congressman, but vote for honesty and ability, not for a party name.

#### THE MONDAY LECTURE

which was to have been given next Monday by Prof. Robinson, will be again postponed one week on account of the memorial services next Wednesday.

#### IDEAS.

Now is the time to get a good supply of fire wood under shelter.

I'd rather be dead than be in fashion.—Sam Jones.

The more bent, mashed and warped the lady's hat is the more fashionable it is.—Sam Jones.

#### THANKSGIVING.

President Proclamation Setting Apart the Day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—"The time of year has come when, in accordance with the wise customs of our forefathers, it becomes my duty to set aside a special day of thanksgiving and prayer to the Almighty, because of the blessings we have received and of prayer that these blessings may be continued. Yet another year of widespread well-being has passed. Never before in our history or in the history of any other nation has a people enjoyed more bounding material prosperity than is now—prosperity so great that it should arouse in us no spirit of recklessness, pride, and least of all a spirit of heedless disregard of our responsibilities, but rather a sober sense of our many blessings and a resolute purpose under Providence, not to forfeit them by any action of our own."

"Material well-being, indispensable though it is, can never be anything but the foundation of true national greatness and happiness. If we build nothing on the foundation, then our national life will be an meaningless and empty as a house where only the foundation has been laid. On our material well-being must be built a superstructure of individual and national life lived in accordance with the laws of the highest morality, or else our prosperity itself will in the long run turn out a curse instead of a blessing. We should be both reverently thankful for what we have received, and earnestly bent on turning it into a means of grace and not of destruction."

"Accordingly, I hereby set apart Thursday, November 29, next, as a day of thanksgiving and supplication, on which the people shall meet in their homes or their churches, devoutly acknowledging all that has been given them, and to pray that they may in addition receive the power to use these gifts aright."

us, and we mention it with pleasure and add that the editorial position of the paper is a disgrace to the south. "Imperial" is a pretty word for "tyrannical" and the position of this paper means that white men are to rule the "niggers" at all hazards, but if the colored people are obedient and do just as the white men wish, they will be real nice to them. The race question will never in the world be settled until it is settled right, and no land or village will be governed rightly until it is governed by God. And white men are not yet gods. The only safe rule for the choosing of all public officers is to choose the most honest, most wise, and most God-fearing. Any principle by which people with red hair or people with yellow skin are to rule or be ruled by people of other colors of hair or skin is absurd.

#### FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

A million school children in German Poland are on strike on account of the attempt on the part of the German government to control the use of the German language in the schools. The children especially object to the use of German in the religious exercises and instruction.

All thru Europe there is more or less union of church and state and the more enlightened countries are having trouble in trying to make the evils of the system less. Not long ago France passed a law separating the church from the state, but the (Catholic) church is making all possible trouble in the matter and the French Cabinet is making plans for the enforcement of the law which may include the taking away of rights of citizenship from the Roman Catholic priests. This would be done on the grounds that these priests, who obeyed the Pope and refused to obey the French government, owe their allegiance to a foreign power and are not properly citizens of France—and that would be just grounds for disenfranchisement. Spain is now beginning to consider this question of the separation of church and state. The union of religion is organized form, with government, is always bad for both government and religion. No country has ever been a successful republic where Roman Catholicism was the principal religion, altho Roman Catholics often make good citizens.

I've got as much respect for those fellows who wear striped clothes as I have for you who hop around at every tap of the devil's drum—Sam Jones.

#### COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Hughes became republican candidate for governor in New York on the strength of his opposition to the insurance scandals. The Mutual Life Insurance Company is one of those in which the scandals were found. The present trustees of that company were responsible for the officers in power and have given the present officers their positions. President Peabody was called to Frankfort October 16th to explain his action in dismissing Col. Briscoe Hindman, the manager of the company for Kentucky and Tennessee, and to answer other charges of unlawful action. In this testimony he said that he was paying out of his own pocket for the campaign to have the "administration ticket" elected, because he thought it to his interest to do so. The cost of the campaign being made to elect Peabody's ticket has been estimated at \$50,000 a day. It may not be so much, but if it would pay President Peabody to spend \$1,000 per day to campaign for keeping his supporters and himself in office it would pay the policyholders of the Mutual Life Insurance Company to get him and his supporters out of office as quickly as possible. If the Citizen comes to any who have policies in the Mutual, they would do well to communicate with the International Policy-Holders' Committee 30 Broad street, New York, with regard to the election of trustees who will support their interests. The decision of State Insurance Commissioner Prewitt, has not yet been made public.

The following are the republican candidates for representatives in next Congress in districts from two to eleven, in most of which active work might make election possible:

Second. Paul M. Moore; Third. A. D. James; Fourth. M. L. Heavrin; Fifth. W. C. Owens; Sixth. W. F. Schuerman; Seventh. Jos. W. Calvert; Eighth. L. W. Bethurum; Ninth. Jos. B. Bennett; Tenth. John W. Langley; Eleventh. Don C. Edwards.

Some Citizen readers may not know what Congressional district they live in. We give, therefore, the names of the principal counties in which The Citizen circulates with their Congressional districts:

Garrard, Madison and Rockcastle counties are in the eighth district.

Breathitt, Estill, Knott, Lee, and Magoffin counties are in the tenth district.

Clay, Harlan, Jackson, Perry, Letcher, Leslie, Laurel, Owsley, and Perry counties are in the eleventh district.

The Mt. Vernon *Signal* prints part of a letter from Rev. H. D. C. Mc-

Lachlan of Shelbyville, in which he charges that in October, 1903, S. W. Hager, as chairman of the campaign committee, received a check for \$3,500 from Chas. P. Dehler, secretary of the Brewer Combine, in consideration of which Governor Beckham agreed that the liquor interests would be guarded while he was governor. Mr. McLachlan claims to have seen the check and to know of the truth of the deal, and that Beckham has done all he could to keep the agreement until the senatorial campaign began.

The Louisville Herald prints part

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The West End Barber Shop. Phone 67

50c a suit is all it will cost you.

"Drink Wainscott's Pop."

Dressmaking by Mrs. Austin, No.  
7 Mt. Vernon street.

J. A. Sullivan, President.

H. B. Hanger, Vice Pres.

R. E. Turley, Cashier.

State Bank & Trust Co.  
Capital \$150,000.00.

Richmond, Ky., Oct. 19, 1906.

W. H. Porter, Cashier  
Berea Banking Co.  
Berea, Ky.  
Dear Sir

At your request I examined the affairs of your bank at close of business on Oct. 5, 1906.

I enclose detailed report of my examination.

I am pleased to add that every department of your institution was fully thrown open for my inspection.

Your book-keeping department is up to date and well adapted to the needs of your business. The accounts of your depositors are well & accurately kept and your bank is sound and worthy of the confidence of people.

Very truly yours,  
W. H. Porter

#### IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

It is announced that the following changes will soon take place in the President's Cabinet: Attorney-General Moody will retire, probably on January first, 1907, and probably be given an appointment as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Henry Brown. Charles J. Bonaparte, now Secretary of the Navy, is to follow Moody as Attorney General.

On March 4 it is expected that Secretary Shaw, of the Treasury, will retire and be followed in office by George B. Cortelyou, the present Postmaster General. George Van I. Meyer will then become Postmaster General. Victor H. Metcalf, at present Secretary of Commerce and Labor, is to succeed Bonaparte as Secretary of the Navy and Oscar S. Straus is to become Secretary of Commerce and Labor. It is said that the special reason for the appointment of Straus, who is a Jew of New York, is to help win the Jewish vote of that state for Hughes and the Republican party as the Jews are now supporting Hearst largely.

The most interesting subject for the coming week is the election next Tues day—congressional election all over the country, and election of other officers or candidates in certain states.

Probably many citizens who imagine themselves patriotic, will not take the trouble to vote next Tuesday. Let no Kentucky citizen be among their number. A king who leaves the nation to take care of itself while he goes hunting or attending to his personal interests, is not fit to be king.

The common citizen is the king in America. He is bound to do his share in governing his country rightly. The way he does this is by his ballot. If he does not vote when he has a chance he is not fit to be a citizen.

Another subject of great interest all the time but especially now, is "the race problem." A monthly paper called "The Race Question and Southern Symposium" is just being started in Atlanta, Ga., as one of the aftermaths of the Atlanta Negro Massacre. It is to be "In no wise an organ of incendiary agitation" but is to "discuss the race issue from the viewpoint of the southern white man" and "will stand editorially for the imperious but magnanimous Anglo-Saxon, who dominates and ever will dominate the human affairs of this great section of our common country."

This magazine desires mention from



#### HALLIE.

Wee and winsome Hallie, life's a winding valley,  
And the shadows rally at its every turn;  
And the way gets dreary sometimes, dear, we weary;  
And our eyes are teary, and our eyelids burn;  
But the shadows lighten, and the straight ways brighten,  
And the tall peaks whiten and reflect the day;  
And the birds are singing where greenoughs are swinging,  
And dove drops are clinging all along the way.

So if shadows rally in the winding valley,  
It is yours to sally through them to the light;  
Never to Fate replying, never stopping sighing,  
With no time for crying, never ceasing.  
Hope's a goblet brimming; troubles merely skimming  
Over its draught undimming add a zest to life;  
We were driven cattle if life knew no battle,  
Only play and prattle, never strain and strife.

But, dear, may your going be where zephyrs blowing,  
Bring the far off lowing of the herded cows.  
Bring the sweet perfume from white jasmines blooming,  
And the bumble's boom till you're half adown;  
May the goblet quaffing fill your soul laughing, chaffing, may you drain the bowl;  
May your brown eyes brighten, ne'er see aught to frighten,  
May life's ways all lighten for you, bless your soul!  
—From the Houston Post.

#### THE GRAFTERS

By FRANCIS LYNDE

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#### CHAPTER XVIII.—CONTINUED.

"No; thus far the evidence is all circumstantial, or rather inferential. But I picked up the final link in the chain—the human link—yesterday. One of the detectives had been dogging Duvall. Two days ago the senator disappeared, unaccountably. I put two and two together, and late last evening took the liberty of breaking into his house."

"Alone?" said Elinor, with the courage-worshipping light in the blue-gray eyes.

"Yes; it didn't seem worth while to double the risk. I did it rather clumsily, I suppose, and my greeting was a shot fired at random in the darkness—the senator mistaking me for a burglar, as he afterward explained. There was no harm done, and the pistol welcome effectually broke the ice in what might otherwise have been a rather difficult interview. We had it out in an upper room, with the gas turned low and the window curtains drawn. To cut a long story short, I finally succeeded in making him understand what he was in for; that his confederates had used him and thrown him aside. Then I went out and brought him some supper."

Ormsby smote softly upon the edge of the table with an extended forefinger.

"Will he testify?" he asked.

Kent's rejoinder was definite.

"He has put himself entirely in my hands. He is a ruined man, politically and socially, and he is desperate. While I couldn't make him give me any of the details in the Trans-Western affair, he made a clean breast of the oil field deal, and I have his statement locked up with the other papers in the Security vaults."

It was Penelope who gave David Kent his due meed of praise.

"I am neither a triumphant politician nor a successful detective, but I recognize both when they are pointed out to me," she said. "Mr. Kent, will you serve these gentlemen up hot for dinner, or cold for luncheon?"

"Yes," Portia chimed in. "You have outrun your pace-setters, and I'm proud of you. Tell us what you mean to do next."

Kent laughed.

"You want to make me say some melodramatic thing about having the shackles forged and snapping them upon the gubernatorial wrists, don't you? It will be prosaic enough from this on. I fancy we shall have no difficulty now in convincing his excellency of the justice of our proceedings to quash Judge MacFarlane and his receiver."

"But how will you go about it? Surely you cannot go personally and threaten the governor of the state?" this from Miss Brentwood.

"Can't I?" said Kent. "Having the score written out and safely committed to memory, that will be quite the easiest number on the programme, I assure you."

But Loring had something to say about the risk.

"Thus far you have not considered your personal safety—haven't had to, perhaps. But you are coming to that now. You are dealing with a desperate man, David; with a gang of them, in fact."

"That is so," said Ormsby. "And, as chairman of the executive committee, I shall have to take steps. We can't afford to bury you just yet, Kent."

"I think you needn't select the call-

bearers yet a while," laughed the undaunted one; and then Miss Van Brock gave the signal and the "executive committee" adjourned to the drawing-room. Here the talk, already so deeply channelled in the groove political, ran easily to forecatings and predictions for another electoral year; and when Penelope began to yawn before her fan, Ormsby took pity on her and the party broke up.

It was at the moment of leave-taking that Elinor sought and found her chance to extract a promise from David Kent.

"I must have a word with you before you do what you say you are going to do," she whispered hurriedly. "Will you come to see me?"

"Certainly, if you wish it. But you mustn't let Loring's nervousness infect you. There is no danger."

"There is a danger," she insisted, "a much greater danger than the one Mr. Loring fears. Come as soon as you can, won't you?"

It was a new thing for her to plead with him, and he promised in an access of tumultuous hope reawakened by her changed attitude.

CHAPTER XIX.  
DEEP-SEA SOUNDINGS.

"Oof! I feel as if I had been dipped in a warm bath of conspiracy and hung up to dry in the cold storage of nihilism! If you take me to any more meetings of your committee of safety, I shall be like the man without music in his soul—fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils."

"In what way?" she asked.

"In the only way the thing can be stood squarely upon its feet. It's hard—desperately hard; and hardest of all for a man of my peculiar build. I am no longer what you would call a young man, Elinor, and I have never learned to turn back and begin all over again with any show of heartiness. They used to say of me in the Yacht club that if I gained a half-length in a race, I'd hold it if it took the sticks out of my boat."

"I know," she assented, absently.

"Well, it's the same way now. But for your sake—or rather for the sake of my love—I am going to turn back for once. You are free again, Elinor. All I ask is that you will let me begin where I left off somewhere on the road between here and Boston last fall."

She sat with clasped hands looking steadily at the darkened windows of the opposite house, and he let her take her own time. When she spoke there was a thrill in her voice that he had never heard before.

"I don't deserve it—so much consideration, I mean," she said; and he made haste to spare her.

"Yes, you do; you deserve anything the best man in the world could do for you, and I'm a good bit short of that."

"But if I don't want you to go back?"

He had gained something—much more than he knew; and for a tremulous instant he was near to losing it again by a passionate retraction of all he had been saying. But the cool purpose came to his rescue in time.

"I should still insist on doing it. You gave me what you could, but I want more, and I am willing to do what is necessary to win it."

Again she said: "You are too good to me," and again he contradicted her. "No; it is hardly a question of goodness; indeed, I am not sure that it escapes being selfish. But I am very much in earnest, and I am going to prove it. Three years ago you met a man whom you thought you could love—don't interrupt me, please. He was like some other man we know; he didn't have the courage of his convictions, lacking the few dollars which might have made things more nearly equal. May I go on?"

"I suppose you have earned the right to say what you please," was the impulsive reply.

It was the old struggle in which they were so evenly matched—or the woman to preserve her voice; or the man to break it down. Another lover might have given up in despair, but Ormsby's strength lay in holding on in the face of all discouragements.

"I believe, as much as I believe anything in this world, that you were mistaken in regard to your feeling for the other man," he went on, calmly. "But I want you to be sure of that for yourself, and you can't be sure unless you are free to choose between us."

"Oh, don't—you shouldn't say such things to me," she broke out; and then he knew he was gaining ground.

"Yes, I must. We have been stumbling around in the dark all these months, and I mean to be the lantern-bearer for once in a way. You know, and I know, and Kent is coming to know. That man is going to be a success, Elinor; he has it in him, and he shan't lack the money-backing he may need. When he arrives—"

She turned on him quickly, and the blue-gray eyes were suspiciously bright.

"Please don't bury me alive," she begged.

He saw what he had done; that the merely calculated purpose had carried straight and true to its mark; and for a moment the mixed motives, which are at the bottom of most human sayings and doings, surged in him like the sea at the vexed tide-line of an iron-bound coast. But it was the better Brooks Ormsby that struggled up out of the elemental conflict.

"Don't mistake me," he said. "I am neither better nor worse than other men, I fancy. My motives, such as they are, would probably turn out to be purely selfish in the last analysis. I am proceeding on the theory that constraint breeds the desire for the thing it forbids; therefore I remove it. Also, it is a part of that theory that the successful David Kent will not appeal to you as the unspoiled country lawyer did. No, I'm not going to spoil him; if I were, I shouldn't be telling you about it. But—may I be brutally frank?—the David Kent who will come successfully out of this political prize-

"I am not sure that I do. Is it because the money-gods have been unpropitious—because these robber barons have looted your railroad?"

"No; that is only part of it—the smallest part."

"I hoped so; if you have too little, I have a good bit too much. But that corners it in a way to make me sorry. I am not keeping my promise to win what you weren't able to give me at first."

"Please don't put it that way. If there be any fault, it is mine. You have left nothing undone."

The man of expedients ran over his cards reflectively and decided that the moment for playing his long suit was full come.

"Your goodness of heart excuses me where I am to blame," he qualified.

"I am coming to believe that I have defeated my own cause."

"By being too good to me?" she suggested.

"No; by running where I should have been content to walk; by shackling you with a promise, and so in a certain sense becoming your jailer. That is putting it rather clumsily, but isn't it true?"

"I had never thought of it in that light," she said, unresponsively.

"You wouldn't, naturally. But the fact remains. It has wrenches your point of view hopelessly aside, don't you think? I have seen it and felt it all along, but I haven't had the courage of my convictions."

"In what way?" she asked.

"In the only way the thing can be stood squarely upon its feet. It's hard—desperately hard; and hardest of all for a man of my peculiar build. I am no longer what you would call a young man, Elinor, and I have never learned to turn back and begin all over again with any show of heartiness. They used to say of me in the Yacht club that if I gained a half-length in a race, I'd hold it if it took the sticks out of my boat."

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fight will not be the man you have idealized."

There was a muttering of thunder in the air, and the cool precurser breeze of a shower was sweeping through the tree-tops.

"Shall we go into the house?" she asked; and he took it as his dismissal.

#### CHAPTER XX.

##### THE WINNING LOSER.

Editor Hildreth's prophecy concerning the probable attitude of the administration newspapers in the discussion of the oil field affair waited but a day for its fulfillment. On the Friday morning there appeared in the Capital Tribune, the Midland City Chronicle, the Range County Maverick and the Agricultral Ruralist able editorials exonerating the Bucks party, its policy and the executive, and heaping mountains of obloquy on the name of Duvall. These editorials were so similar in tone, tenor and texture, as pointedly to suggest a common model—a coincidence which was not allowed to pass unremarked by Hildreth and other molders of public opinion on the opposite side of the political fence. But Hildreth did not pause at generalities. Two days after the Universal's triumph in the Belmont field, the Argus began to "hit it up" boldly toward the capitol, and two things came of it. The first was an attempt by some party or parties unknown to buy up a controlling interest in the Argus. The second was the waylaying of David Kent in the lobby of the Clarendon hotel by no less a personage than the Hon. Melvin Meigs, attorney general of the state.

Kent had seen little of Meigs since the latter had turned him down in the quo warranto matter; and his guard went up quickly when the attorney general accosted him in the lobby of the hotel and asked for a private interview.

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"I am very much occupied just now, Mr. Meigs," he demurred; "but if it is a matter of importance—"

"It is; a matter of the greatest importance," was the smooth-toned reply. "I am sure you will not regret it if you will give me a few moments, Mr. Kent."

Kent decided quickly. Being forewarned, there was nothing to fear.

"We will go up to my room, if you please," he said, leading the way to the elevator; and no other word was spoken until they were behind closed doors on the fourth floor.

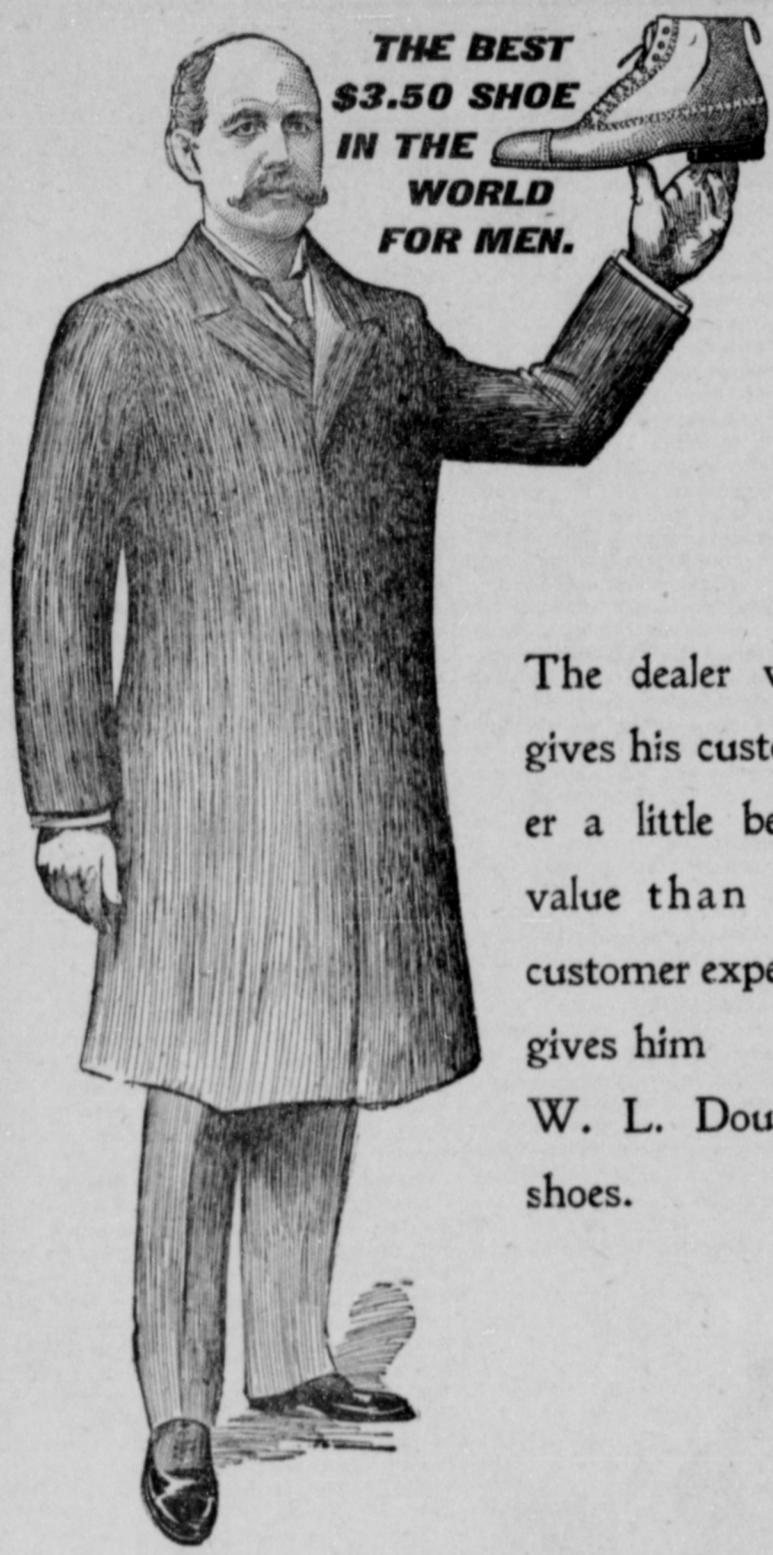
"A prefatory remark may make my business with you somewhat less singular, Mr. Kent," Meigs began, when Kent had passed his cigar-case and the attorney general had apologized for a weak digestive tract. "On wholly divergent lines and from wholly different motives we are both working toward the same end, I believe, and it has occurred to me that we might be of some assistance to each other."

Kent's rejoinder was a mute signal to the effect that he was attending.

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COYLE & HAYES

BEREA, KENTUCKY

### Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

#### TAKE NOTICE.

The Conversation Club meets with Dr. and Mrs. Cook this week Friday night at 7:30. The subject for discussion is "The Ideal Life for a College Worker." Dr. Thomson talks of the Current Events.

The Berea Woman's Club will hold its next meeting at the home of Mrs. Cook, November 13th. Study carefully Browning's "Soul" and bring a quotation from the poem. Original work by Miss Raymond.

#### In Memory of Father Rogers.

The first head of Berea School, the trustee of largest service, the man loved by teachers, citizens and students, for fifty years, died during the summer vacation, and his body was buried in Berea.

A Memorial Service, setting forth the character, public service, and long continued usefulness of Dr. Rogers will be held in the College Chapel on next Wednesday night, November 7th, with addresses by Dr. Jas. Bond of Nashville, and Dr. Barton of Chicago, as well as President Frost and other speakers. All citizens are invited to attend this interesting service.

Hon. A. E. Wilson of Louisville, and Hon. L. W. Bethune, County Judge of Rockcastle county, republican candidate for representative from the eighth district, are expected to speak in the College Chapel next Monday night at 7 o'clock after speaking in Richmond at 1:00 p.m. They are both said to be fine speakers.

J. W. Stephens new coal bin is open and filled with all grades of coal. Prices reasonable.



those students who had been her schoolmates last year in a body.

Mrs. Joe Evans, who has been quite ill is now better.

An interesting game of football was played last Saturday evening by two teams of students, one from the Union Church Sunday school and the other from the C. W. and Baptist Sunday Schools. Neither team scored. Welch and Bender were the umpires. A good crowd watched the game.

Brother G. D. Combs will begin a series of meetings at the Glade Church on Saturday before the second Sunday in November.

Willie Turner was killed while resisting arrest by Deputy Sheriff Geo. Hill, Monday night, at Dreyfus. The affair took place just at the church door, just before the close of a meeting going on there.

J. W. Parsons has been holding a protracted meeting at Dreyfus Baptist Church, which has resulted in nineteen conversions.

Miss Mary Adams was home Sunday bringing with her her friends, Misses Mary E. Adams, Maggie Biggerstaff, and Messrs. Harris, Histle, Crosby, and Adams. They reported an excellent time.

Mrs. D. C. Chandler and mother-in-law are visiting Mrs. Chandler's mother, Mrs. Joe Evans this week.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Muncey at their home on Jackson street. It cannot be said to be a very "strapping" girl since it only weighs four pounds. But the "best goods are done up in small parcels."

H. M. Shouse of Middleburg was in town Monday of this week. Mr. Shouse was formerly pastor of the Baptist Church here, and thinks Berea has improved greatly since he was here.

Rev. Cassius VanWinkle pastor of the Disciples' Church is expected back this week.

J. W. Parsons of Dreyfus was in Berea this week.

President and Mrs. Frost reached home on schedule time Tuesday afternoon, with the mud of many mountain counties on their garments, and a good report from the army of Berea students who are teaching in the far-off valleys. The president said in Chapel the next morning that the trip had made him love everybody better than ever before.

Rev. Ben Williams, city missionary of Cleveland, O., and Dr. Waugh of Lorain, O., were visitors at the home of Dr. Cowley this week, and Brother Williams conducted the exercises at United Chapel on Wednesday.

The College is spending a good deal of money this fall in improving the streets of the village.

#### A CORRECTION.

In our issue of October 11th, an error was made in stating that Maggie Williams and Jack Lunsford had been married. The names should have been Florence Williams and Sam Lunsford. It seems this error has been repeated in several papers and has caused some embarrassment. We hope the correct will also be repeated.

#### Junior Football.

The picnic to which the children of the Union Sunday School had been looking forward for some time had to be called off Saturday, October 20, on account of damp and cool weather, but the boys did not drop the football game which had been arranged for the occasion.

At 3:00 p.m. the young athletes from the Union Church and the Baptist Church lined up against each other for what proved to be one of the most interesting games played on the grounds for a long time.

The first half was snappy and fierce, but ended with the Baptists within two feet of the goal, neither side having scored.

In the second half the Unions kicked off to the Baptists 35-yard line. From this place Frith circled the end for a touchdown amid wild cheering. The goal was missed. Within five minutes after the next kick off the Unions by fine playing, chiefly blue backs and punts, carried the oval over the goal. The goal was missed. Score, 5-5.

After about the same length of time Muncy punted from the 40-yard line, Baptists fumbled the ball and Smith got it back of their goal line. The goal was safely kicked by Muncy. It changed the score to 11-5. No more points were made, the play was sustained with fine spirit by both the teams to the end.

The line up was as follows:

Union Church Team—Simon Murphy, Earl Hays, Henry Muncy, Allen Ogle, Howard Dizney, Pruitt Smith, Lester Hill, John Jackson, Ben Spurlock, Donald Edwards and Bill Johnson.

Baptist Church Team—Arch Flanery, Elmer Flanery, George Fritz, May Lewis, Charley Allen, Johnny Allen, Earl Phillips, Hillis, Ballard Scrivner, John Evans, Yatesman, Bicknell and Clinton Early.

#### SUNSHINE.

Yes, it came and made the smiles bloom out on four or five hundred cheeks last Saturday night. Sunshine Hawks pleased everybody. One prominent business man said after the lecture: "It did me more good than any sermon I ever heard in my life." Sunday night some hundreds of the citizens crowded into the Chapel to enjoy with the students the sermon on Sunshine from one who knew.

Dr. Hindley is the "next" and the people will be just as well pleased with him as with Mrs. Hawks.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

A Remington No. 2, in practically perfect condition, may be bought for \$30, if a person desiring such machine will call on L. L. Shadoin. A new Oliver No. 3 may be bought on very reasonable terms. Old machines taken in part payments.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Copy for changes in advertisements or for new ones should be handed in as early as possible. To be sure of getting into the current number they must be in editor's hands by Monday night.

#### NEWS ITEMS

for Berea and Vicinity should be in the hands of the editor by Tuesday morning early if possible. Very important items may be inserted as late as Wednesday morning. We shall be glad to have any items of news handed in by our subscribers.

## College Items

### HERE AND THERE

President and Mrs. Frost returned Tuesday after a month's trip thru the mountain counties of Kentucky.

The Hallowe'en Socials for the different departments of the College were held at the following places: College department at Secretary Gamble's home; Academy department at East Parlor, Ladies' Hall; Model School Seniors, Bruce Building, and the Model School Junior Socials in the afternoon in the Bruce Building and school rooms.

Miss Bostright gave an interesting account of her week spent in the Chicago Schools in the Model School Faculty meeting Tuesday evening.

Misses Brown and Bostright spent Saturday and Sunday on Robe's Mountain.

Sunshine Hawks gave the Sunday night sermon.

Prof. Lewis led Monday Chapel.

Mr. Harry Miller preached at the Congregational Church last Sunday morning in the absence of the regular minister. Mr. Miller's sermon was very inspiring and helpful. He will substitute next Sunday at the same church.

Prof. Rainey spoke at Farristown last Sunday night.

Mr. Hawks is now visiting with his Maryland friends in Richmond before taking up his winter work the 9th day of November.

Word has come from Blountville, Tenn., of the wedding of Mr. B. P. Allen, a graduate of Berea in 1895 to Miss Viola Lyon, daughter of Representative Lyon. Mr. Allen is well known as a banker of sterling character in Blountville. His acquaintances will all wish him a very happy married life.

James and Henry Combs who have been in the hospital with typhoid fever are reported to be improving.

Sunshine Hawks spoke to the Y. M. C. A. Sunday night.

Miss Corwin led the Y. W. C. A. Sunday night. The subject was "Our personal influence." The meeting was very interesting and helpful.

In the Y. M. C. A. meeting Sunday night twelve young men arose and expressed their desire to lead a Christian life and four others to ask for prayers.

**"Buffalo Bill" and Party Safe.**  
Cheyenne, Wyo., Oct. 31.—A special to the Tribune from Cody, Wyo., says that "Buffalo Bill" and his party arrived safely at the "T. E." ranch, 18 miles from Cody. All of the party are in good health and report fair success in the hunt for big game.

**Man of 112 to Vote in Oklahoma.**  
Guthrie, Okla., Oct. 31.—The oldest man to vote in the new state of Oklahoma registered at South McAllister. He gave his name as J. Thomas and his age as 112. He declared that he remembered every president of the United States from the time of Jefferson.

**Bull Gores Woman to Death.**  
Port Jarvis, Pa., Oct. 31.—Mrs. Magdalene A. Burger, wife of Ova Berger, a farmer, residing three miles from here, was gored to death by a bull on her farm. She had gone for wood in a field in which the bull was grazing.

**THE MARKETS.**  
Chicago, Oct. 30.

**FLOUR—Steady.** Spring wheat, special brands, \$1.70; Minneapolis hard patent, jute, \$1.09 1/2; straight, export bags, \$2.15 1/2; clear, export bags, \$2.00 1/2.

**WHEAT—Dull.** December, 72 1/2%.

May, 77 1/2%.

**CORN—Stronger.** May, 43 1/2%.

**OATS—Steady.** May, 34 1/2%.

**RYE—Was in better demand at steady prices on the early call.** December sold at 62 1/2¢ and May was offered at 60¢. Receipts were 10 cars. Barley offerings were more liberal and buyers appeared to be less willing to pay the high prices established Monday. October feed was 4¢ bid and 4¢ asked; November 39 1/2¢ bid and 40¢ asked; December 46 1/2¢ bid and 47¢ asked. Receipts were 77 cars.

**BUTTER—Steady.** Creamery, per lb., 19 1/2¢ dairies, 18 1/2¢.

**CHICAGO.** Cincinnati, Oct. 30.

**CATTLE—Extra . . . \$ @ 5 25**

**CALVES—Extra . . . @ 7 75**

**HOGS—Choice . . . 6 35 @ 6 45**

**SHEEP—Extra . . . 4 40 @ 4 50**

**LAMBS—Extra . . . 7 25 @ 7 35**

**FLOUR—Spring pat. . . 4 35 @ 4 60**

**WHEAT—No. 2 red . . . 75 1/2% @ 76 1/2%**

**CORN—No. 2 mixed . . . @ 48**

**OATS—No. 2 mixed . . . @ 35 1/2**

**RYE—No. 2 choice . . . 67 1/2% @ 68 1/2**

**HAY—Ch. timothy . . . @ 18 50**

**BUTTER—Dairy . . . 2 50 @ 16 1/2**

**APPLES—New (bbl.) . . . 2 50 @ 3 00**

**POTATOES—New . . . 2 00 @ 2 25**

**TOBACCO—New . . . 6 10 @ 23 75**

**CHICAGO.** Cincinnati, Oct. 30.

**CATTLE—Extra . . . \$ @ 5 25**

**CALVES—Extra . . . @ 7 75**

**HOGS—Choice . . . 6 35 @ 6 45**

**SHEEP—Extra . . . 4 40 @ 4 50**

**LAMBS—Extra . . . 7 25 @ 7 35**

**FLOUR—Spring pat. . . 4 35 @ 4 60**

**WHEAT—No. 2 red . . . 75 1/2% @ 76 1/2%**

**CORN—No. 2 mixed . . . @ 48**

**OATS—No. 2 mixed . . . @ 33**

**PORK—Prime mess. . . 18 00 @ 18 75**

**LARD—Steam . . . 9 60 @ 9 75**

**CHICAGO.** Cincinnati, Oct. 30.

**CATTLE—Extra . . . \$ @ 5 25**

**CALVES—Extra . . . @ 7 75**

**HOGS—Choice . . . 6 40 @ 6 60**

**SHEEP—Extra . . . 4 60 @ 4 65**

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**CHICAGO.** Cincinnati, Oct. 30.

# The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

E. Albert Cook, Ph. D., Editor and Mgr.

## Subscription Rates

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Advertising rates on application.

## Money and Educational Test for Immigrants

By JOHN MITCHELL.  
President of United Mine Workers of America.



Immigration should be restricted for the protection of American labor as it is to-day. The men who are now employed in our mines and factories should be safeguarded against new arrivals who are willing to step into their places for lower wages. This seems to be one of the important reasons for a reform in this branch of our national policy.

I believe that the educational qualifications for the admission of the immigrant should be raised. He should be able to read and write his native language reasonably well. Such a restriction would give us a better class of immigrants than we get now, and a class less likely to swell the ranks of too-cheap labor.

Besides demanding this educational qualification we ought to require of these immigrants that they bring money enough to transport them to whatever section of the country offers the greatest advantages to them.

I believe that a man landing on our shores should be able to follow the trade that he was engaged in at home, or turn his energies in any other direction that he may naturally desire. Many immigrants would adopt this course if they had enough money to wait for an opening or to pay their way to a point where they might find employment in their particular line.

But so many land with just enough in their pockets to get them through the barge office, that they are forced to take the first job which they can find. This is often some other man's job, and the immigrant gets it because he is willing to do the same work for lower wages.

The requirement that the immigrant bring more money with him will aid; too, in the distribution of immigrants throughout the country and prevent centralization in the vicinity of the landing points.

## Don't Be a Food Faddist

By G. ELLIOT FLINT.  
Author of "Power and Health Through Progressive Exercise."

than these proportions. Thus they put science before nature. When they rise from the table hungry they boast of having suppressed their animal instincts. Though their diet regime, by creating an unnaturally small appetite, causes them to lose flesh, impoverishes their blood and gives them an unhealthy appearance, yet do they think it has discovered to them the secret of perfect health and longevity. Instead of drinking when they are thirsty, and eating as much variety of plain food as they want, which would be natural, they must needs drink so much water so many minutes before and after eating, whether they are thirsty or not, and consume so many grains of proteids, carbohydrates and fat at certain intervals, irrespective of their degree of hunger.

Is it wonderful, therefore, that dietists eke out a miserable physical existence before they die prematurely, victims of their science?

The fact is that the more natural and the less scientific we are in our personal habits the healthier are we likely to be. Animals, with only nature to guide them, suffer from their stomachs far less than we do. They eat and drink what they like until they are satisfied.

Science is not seldom inimical to health. Artificially heated houses have made us peculiarly susceptible to "colds." Mechanical inventions and improved facilities of transportation have, by reducing too much our physical labor, diminished our powers of resistance. And now science, to usurp further the safe guidance of nature, would prescribe the kind and amount of our food. The handmaiden would be mistress. Yet nature holds her own, for her votaries are still physically superior to those of science.

The dietetic faddists so greatly weaken their stomachs that soon they cannot digest a natural amount and variety of their proper food. Russell H. Chittenden, who experimented extensively on himself and on others to discover the minimum quantity of nourishment one could live on, discovered also that neither he nor his subjects could return, without great difficulty, to their former diet, which was the natural one. And to-day Chittenden lives on an unnatural diet which he has scientifically acquired; and he confidently believes that he has thus added years to his life. He assumes that science is superior to nature, which it is not.

Common sense, and not science, in our eating and drinking is all that is required. And it is certainly not common sense to suppress natural appetite and to ignore natural desires by eating deficient quantities of unnatural foods which we naturally abhor, and by drinking between meals when we are not thirsty; and not drinking at meals when we are thirsty; all which science would teach us. Science has an important place, but it is not the place of nature.

## How New York is Different

By T. C. MCGILL.

making it possible for any New Yorker who can afford the price to have a telephone in his house that will furnish music to him at all hours. In order to demonstrate the feasibility of the scheme he has spent \$60,000. For an exhibition of his music machine on Broadway.

In any other town, if you want a man to come around and whitewash the fence, he will charge you not more than a dollar, and if you send to your hardware dealer for some one to fix up the stove, the dealer will have the work done for you without charge. In New York if you want anything of this kind done, you can't get a workman into your house without paying two or three dollars.

Roses are bringing eight dollars a dozen, and are selling rapidly. One hat store sold \$3,500 worth of derby hats one recent Saturday, and it is a common sight in the cafes uptown to see men drinking 80-cent brandy and smoking 40-cent cigars.

## TRUSTS UNIVERSAL.

IN EUROPE AS WELL AS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Remove the Tariff on Trust Products and the Leading American Trusts Would Supply the American Market from Their Manufactories Abroad.

Nearly every great American manufacturing trust has branches and factories in foreign countries. The tariff rippers may not have considered this fact. If the duty were removed from all trust-made goods, as suggested by Gov. Cummings at Minneapolis four years ago, and by William J. Bryan a few days ago, the result would be the closing of the American factories operated by the trusts and the enlargement of their own foreign factories. And the goods for the American market being then duty free, would be manufactured by the American trusts in their factories where labor is cheaper. The American people would simply have their big mills and factories closed and thousands of Americans thrown out of employment, and the trusts would be in the saddle, making barrels of money in their factories operated by cheap labor in other lands.

Sometimes we think many people refuse to consider these tariff propositions as relating to business and only consider them as relating to politics. The protective tariff is for the purpose of enabling Americans to do their work and supply their own wants.

The politicians who talk in favor of tariff changes "to meet changed conditions" evidently do not fully know what they are talking about. The only "changed condition" which could justify tariff reduction would be the increase of wages abroad to correspond with American wages, and that has not been done.

If American workmen were called upon to compete with their equals, in skill and compensation, they would not complain, but tearing down the tariff wall would put them in competition with men in other lands who work for 16 to 18 cents per day, and the American workman is not prepared to thus compete. He is no better prepared now than he was in 1897, when the Dingley tariff was enacted. There has been a slight increase in wages in England, but there has been no increase in Germany, France, Japan, China, India, or any other country.

We are sometimes tempted to believe that the talk about "lower tariffs" is a blow at American institutions and an attempt to reduce prices to the American "consumer" on the pretext of helping the "consumer" in what he buys without hurting him in what he sells. As we have often said, the tariff was invented to make and keep America prosperous. That end is now accomplished. Then why destroy or even partially destroy the tariff? As Mark Hanna said, "Why not let well enough alone?" Why not stand pat?" Why not tell the politicians and office seekers they can have the offices if they will keep their mouths shut on this great business question? —Des Moines Capital.

**Canada's Free Trade Farmers.**

The farmers of Canada have yet to learn the rudimentary facts relating to the policy of protection to domestic labor and industry. In recent session at Toronto, the Farmers' Association of Ontario discussed the revision of the Canadian tariff that is to be made next winter. The discussion resulted in the unanimous adoption of a resolution, declaring "protectionism to be a prolific source of political corruption and moral degradation of the national life, as well as unjust to the great masses of the Canadian people," and demanding that "the tariff should be revised in a lowered or downward direction with a view to eliminating wholly the protection principle."

"Clear-cut, plucky talk," the Buffalo Courier calls this. That is what it would be called by Mr. Bryan, who is tremendously oppressed with a sense of the immorality of protection. Foolish talk we should call it.

The American farmer sees nothing immoral in getting big prices for the foodstuffs and raw materials which he sells to near-by wage earners and busy factories.

The Canadian farmer, blind to these advantages, and forced to sell his products 3,000 miles away, would abolish protection and stamp out Canadian industry.

Some day he will learn his mistake.

He will discover that his best customers are home wage-earners and home-feeders, who consume of farm products fully double

the amount per capita that foreign wage-earners are able to take and pay for.

## Control of Monopolies.

The indications are that the people of the United States will give more attention and study to the solution of the trust and monopoly problem during the next two years than they have given to any other subject, save the money question, since the time of slavery.

It is a common thing to approach this subject through the discussion of the tariff, which is said by some to be the mother of the trusts.

Time and again it has been pointed out that, while a removal or decided lowering of the tariff might destroy some of the trusts and injure some of the monopolies, the chances are that in the business wreck that would follow and the disasters of the hard times that would be produced by such a decided change of policy the smaller business interests of the country would be the greatest sufferers.

The trouble with attempting to cure the trust evil by such an indirect method is that it not only does damage to the trusts, but hits other interests as well.

—Davenport Times.

## HARM IN TARIFF CHANGES.

Experience Has Proved It Means Business Demoralization.

As Mr. Roosevelt seems to recognize distinctly in his letter to Congressman Watson, tariff revision is not a simple question of readjusting this or that particular rate or schedule, as economic conditions change. Nobody would oppose this or that reasonable and harmless readjustment if it could be attained without exciting universal and disastrous perturbation. Unfortunately, hitherto in the history of tariff emendation it has proved impracticable to enact two or three amendments agreed upon beforehand without consenting to innumerable others, some, possibly, innocuous, many mischievous in a high degree. That is why the prospect of any tariff revision inevitably unsettles prices, alarms capital, postpones contracts and paralyzes production. It is the limitless uncertainty that stops the wheels of business. It is, of course, possible in theory to conceive of a tariff revision strictly confined to two or three items which might have no dislocating influence on the nation's industrial machinery. If, for instance, it were practicable for the president to announce that, in his opinion, two or three changes in the Dingley tariff should be made, but that if a bill to that effect should contain any other changes than those specified it would be vetoed by him, not a ripple would be witnessed on the smooth current of the national prosperity. Such a dictatorial announcement, however, would be resented bitterly by the federal legislature, and in practice, therefore, might be out of the question. We infer that, as things are now, and so long as our prosperity endures, President Roosevelt is a stand-patter.—Harper's Weekly.

## BLIND LEADING THE BLIND.



## Republican Party and the Farmer.

In 1862 Lincoln signed a free homestead bill which has added millions to the west's farming population. In 1902 Roosevelt put his signature to a national irrigation act which will place other millions of farmers in the new empire which it will create in the arid region. By its protective tariff acts the Republican party has put the United States in the lead of all the nations in the extent and variety of its industrial activities, and has created a home market which has advanced the price of everything that the farmer has to sell, has increased the value of his land and all other sorts of property belonging to him, has reduced the cost of the things which the farmer has to buy, and has made an addition to his comforts and to his general prosperity and social influence undreamed of in the years preceding the foundation of the Republican party.

In the Republican scheme in which the nation has been developed there has been no forgotten man, white, black, red or brown, low or high, and there has been no neglected calling. In a direct and emphatic degree the American farmer has reason to be grateful for the work which has been done for him by the Republican party.—Leslie's Weekly.

## Straight Protectionism.

"We are opposed to any change whatever which would undermine the cardinal principle of the Republican party—protection to American manufacturers and labor."—From the platform of the New Hampshire Republicans, adopted in state convention at Concord, September 18, 1906.

Straightforward and simple. All protectionists can unite on it. When protectionists unite success is assured. It is only when they quarrel among themselves that defeat is possible.

Two days later the following was adopted by the Connecticut Republicans at state convention at New Haven:

"We stand unequivocally for a protective tariff, and we feel that the phenomenal industrial prosperity which we are now enjoying is not to be lightly jeopardized, for it would be to the last degree foolish to secure here and there a small benefit at the cost of general business depression."

Equally straightforward and simple; equally sound and sensible. In neither of these tariff planks can be found any evidence of what Judge Taft in his Bath speech said he had discovered—"a growing sentiment" in favor of tariff disturbance and business instability.

Must Show Need of Change.

It would, of course, be too sweeping to say that tariffs cannot and never do affect trusts. No protectionist avers that a schedule can never be unwise high. What they do claim is that the noise made by howling free traders is no evidence that a tariff needs revising. We have never had a Republican congress that would not revise the tariff if accurate information and impartial investigation showed that it was needed.—Lebanon (N. H.) Free Press



## TELL THE OTHER BOYS.

Words of a Victim of the Terrible Cigarette Habit.

One of the most terrible warnings against cigarette smoking was given not long ago by a boy who died in great agony. Almost his last words were: "Let any boy who smokes cigarettes look at me now and know how much I have suffered, and he will never put another into his mouth." He was a bright boy, an exquisite singer, and had many friends. He lived with his grandmother and worked in a chandler factory.

Here is his story as he told it to his nurse. He confessed that his trouble had originated from cigarette smoking. Some days he said he smoked 20 cigarettes. At first he kept his grandmother in ignorance of his indulgence. As he continued to smoke the appetite grew upon him with such force that he could not break it off, and it began to affect his constitution.

"Why," I asked him, "did you not stop when you saw to what it was bringing you?"

"Oh, I could not," he replied. "If I could not get cigarettes to smoke I almost went wild. I could think of nothing else. That my grandmother might not suspect me, I would work extra hours instead of spending my regular wages for cigarettes. For months I kept up this excess, although I knew it was killing me. Then I seemed to fall to pieces all at once." His disease took the form of dropsy in the legs, and was very painful.

During all his sufferings he never forgot what had brought him to this terrible condition. He kept asking his nurse to warn all boys against their use. A few days before he died he called her to his bedside and said he thought he had not lived in vain if only those boys who are still alive would profit by his sufferings and death.

There is no other form of tobacco so dangerous as cigarettes, because the nicotine in the smoke is not absorbed in the loose tobacco, smoked clear up to the end, but is taken, unfiltered and undiluted, into the lungs. It was not the poison in the paper, but the poison of the tobacco which killed Samuel Kimball, and is ruining the health of thousands of other pale-faced boys.—Sunday School Herald.

## A Beer Heart.

About the newest physical trouble is "beer heart," so-called because it is ascribed by most physicians to a copious imbibing of beer. It is not noticeable in observations so far made, as a result of drinking other spirituous liquors. Some autopsies that have been made show an enlarged heart, but no disease to account for it. "The answer probably is," said a doctor who was asked for an explanation, but who has not had any case under his notice, "that the carbohydrates in the beer are responsible. Of course, the same carbohydrates are to be found in the Irish potato, but very few of us eat more potatoes than the system needs and can assimilate."

## No Saloons, No Jail.

Iceland, about half the size of Missouri, has "no jail, no penitentiary; there is no court and only one policeman. Not a drop of alcoholic liquor is made on the island, and its 78,000 people are total abstainers since they will not permit any liquor to be imported. There is not an illiterate on the island, not a child ten years old unable to read, the system of public schools being perfect. There are special seminaries and colleges, several good newspapers, and a printing establishment which every year publishes a number of excellent books on various lines." Such is the report brought by northern travelers of this incomparable and ideal land.

## A Pathetic Scene.

A woman entered a bar-room, and advanced quietly to her husband, who was drinking with three other men. She placed a covered dish on the table and said "Thinkin' y'd be too busy to come home to supper, Jack, I've fetched it to you here." And she departed. The man laughed awkwardly. He invited his friends to share the meal with him. Then he removed the cover from the dish. The dish was empty. It contained only a slip of paper that said: "I hope you will enjoy your supper. It is the same your wife and children have at home."

## His Reason.

"Haloo, Bill, how precious white you look this morning!" exclaimed a facetious cabby, addressing a brother whip who had recently signed the pledge. "Why, whatever made you go and turn yourself into a water-butt?"

"Cause I knew I should be the better able to hold the rein!" was the curt but conclusive reply.—Tit-Bits.

## "Ruin," a New Drink.

A new drink in New York is called "ruin." The recipe came from Marblehead sailors. Its basis is rum and its result looks toward manslaughter. Some people find pleasure in a thing of this kind.—Minneapolis Journal.

## And They Like the Wet Best.

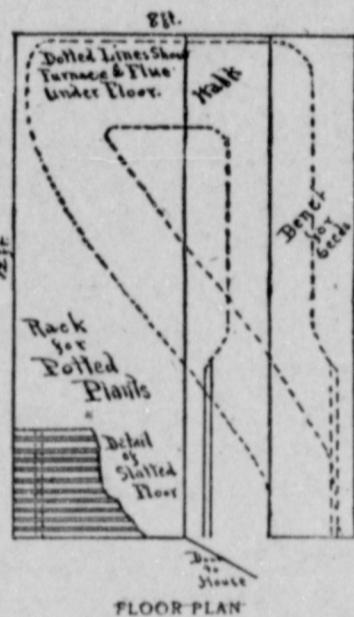
The liquor dealers of Missouri are getting a great deal of comfort to-day out of the following philosophy: "It is noticed that a 'dry' period is always succeeded by a 'wet'."



A MODEL GREENHOUSE.

cheap, Convenient of Access and a Good Thing for Winter Months.

Recently, says Farmers' Voice, we published a valuable article from our New York correspondent, Mr. L. E. Keyser, on the "Farmer's Greenhouse." In a general way there is little doubt that a greenhouse may be made a profitable feature of the farm for the forcing of winter vegetables and flowers either for home or market, for the testing of seeds and for



FLOOR PLAN

starting plants for early transportation in the spring. It must be remembered, however, that as it does not pay to market with one egg, so the greenhouse should be given thorough attention.

The ideal location for such a house as is here suggested and which has been found successful, is the southeast angle of the dwelling. The next best would be the south or east side, with double wall, or glass on the weather side. Each will adapt his plans to his needs and opportunities, using what building sense, garden sense and common sense he may possess.

These general directions are recommended: Excavate the earth in the required location in a space of six by 12 feet (long way, east and west) within two feet of the cellar floor. Make two openings in the cellar wall, one 14 inches square, four inches above the pit floor, and one foot from the outside wall of the basement, and another circular opening eight inches in diameter at the most convenient point on the same wall and about six

inches from the basement ceiling. Fit an iron furnace door frame into the large opening and a circular metal thimble into the smaller one. The door, frame, hinges and latch can be bought for about four dollars.

Now build a brick furnace in the pit (with walls four inches thick) three feet long, 16 inches wide and 16 inches high. Inside measure, one end fitted to the door frame opening. From the opposite end extend nearly to the farther end of the pit, gradually reducing the size to eight inches square inside measure; carry on a curve partly across the end of the pit and back to the circular opening in the wall to which an eight-inch stove pipe is to make connection with a convenient chimney in the basement.

Build a wall on the exposed sides from the bottom of the pit, the top of the wall to be seven feet above the basement floor. This may be of stone, brick, or wood. If of wood, it should be double and packed with dry sawdust and banked up with earth on the outside. The pit should then be filled with sand covering the furnace about six inches. About a foot above the sand build a floor, made of strong slats set on edge with inch spaces. The end walls may be of glass resting on the foundation wall which comes up to about the top of the sand bench. The roof can be made of ordinary hot bed sash procured from any mill. The cost of heating this house will be less than half that of an exposed or detached house and take less than one-fourth the time to look after. A door should open into the passageway from the dwelling.

A bench waist high on the south side holding earth can be used for starting seeds; on the north side tiers of shelves are arranged to support potted plants or boxes. A passage way is between. Pans containing water are placed below the floor and the sand also kept wet. When a fire is made in the furnace the room is filled with moist air, kept at the proper temperature, and thus an ideal climate for the rapid growing of plants is afforded.

SCION AND STOCK.

The Relation of the One to the Other in Producing Fruit.

Everybody knows that when a scion is inserted in a tree the fruit which it produces is that of the scion and not of the stock. There have always been some who believed, on general principles, that the stock had some influence on the fruit, even if it could not be perceived. An imperceptible influence is hardly worth inquiring into, but some study has been given by competent observers, whose conclusion is that the root systems of some stocks were better purveyors of nutriment than others, so that scions grafted into them might produce more or larger fruit than when grafted into other stocks with which equally good unions were made. But the curiosity of modern investigators is insatiable, and some people have been trying to find out how it is that a quince root, for example, will produce a pear, or an almond root a plum. Some have thought that it was the leaves which did the trick, which was a rather natural theory, because the sap is digested and the nutriment assimilated in the leaves. To determine this point, says an exchange, scions of the yellow transparent apple were inserted into branches of the wild crab. After fruit spurs were formed all leaves were removed from the graft and none allowed to form during the season, so that all of the sap was elaborated by the leaves of the wild crab. At the same time another scion of the same yellow transparent tree was inserted into a twig of the same branch and allowed to form its own leaves. Both of these grafts bore fruit this season, and the general verdict is that no difference either in size, color or flavor can be detected. In both instances the fruit is clearly yellow transparent. This experiment would seem to indicate that it makes no difference from whence the sap comes, the fruit will remain true to its kind.

BORERS AND SUN SCALD.

Suggestions for the Setting Out of Shade Trees.

In my experience the borers and sun scald are the greatest obstacles to the growing of shade trees. I have found it to be a good plan to coat the trees with some kind of paint soon after planting the trees. In planting it is well to remove quite a large portion of the top part, to enable the tree to withstand the loss of a part of its roots when it is taken out of the ground. In digging up trees a very large portion of the ends of the roots is left in the ground. The roots so left contain rootlets and feeding hairs in large numbers. As the root takes its food through these root hairs, it is evident that when the tree is placed in new ground it is very deficient in ability to take in food and moisture enough to supply a large top. In setting out trees, do not put them close together. If they are on lawns, I think that 60 or 80 feet is close enough, and for the street 40 or 50 feet. Trimming is necessary to get a more dense shade and better shape.

TO SAVE ARM STRAIN.

Handy Shoulder Harness to Help Carry Heavy Baskets.

A great deal of unnecessary arm strain can be avoided by using the de-



The Handy Basket Support.

vice shown in the cut. A broad leather strap has two snap-hooks stitched in at either end, the whole just long enough to go about the shoulders and snap into the handles of any basket or box that it may be desired to carry with apples, potatoes or other articles. You will be surprised to see how easily the shoulders will carry a burden that would make the arms ache. Besides, says Farm Journal, the arms can help the shoulders in this case.

Red Raspberries.—In this locality the red raspberry does better than the black, says a Madison county (Ill.) farmer. There are plantations around here, planted on prairie soils, and they have been in existence for more than 12 years. Anthracnose affects the blackcap raspberries, but I do not hear of it on the red. The two things needful for success on the raspberry plantations are good culture and rich soil.

THE LORD'S SUPPER.

Sunday School Lesson for Nov. 4, 1906

Specially Prepared for This Paper.

LESSON TEXT.—Matt. 26:17-30. Memory verse, Matt. 26:27.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"This do in remembrance of me."—1 Cor. 11:24.

TIME.—Thursday evening, April 6, A. D. 30. Five days after our last lesson, and two days after the previous lessons of this quarter.

PLACE.—An upper room in Jerusalem.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

V. 17. "First day of . . . unleavened bread." The feast of unleavened bread, lasting for seven days, began immediately after the Feast of the Passover, which was celebrated one day. During these eight days the only bread eaten by Jews was that which was made without the use of yeast (leaven).

V. 18. "To such a man." The original word indicates that the speaker knew. "The Master saith." The man was a disciple of Jesus. "My time is at hand." "The time for the culmination of my sufferings on earth."

V. 19. "Disciples." Peter and John. "As Jesus had appointed them." They went to the city, recognized the man by his carrying a pitcher of water (Mark), and followed him home, where they were shown to his guest-chamber, an upper room furnished with table, couches and cushions, prepared by ceremonial cleansing for the celebration of the sacred feast.

"Made ready the passover." Between three and five o'clock they took the lamb to the temple, where it was slain in the presence of a priest.

V. 20. "When the even was come." Before sunset, which at that time of the year would occur about six o'clock. "Sat down." Reclined on couches, according to the custom which Jews had copied from the Romans.

V. 21. "As they did eat." During the eating of the Paschal feast. "Verily." What he is about to say is of importance. "One of you shall betray me." These were the words of Jesus, who was sorely troubled in spirit.

V. 22. "Exceeding sorrowful." The disciples' sorrow was twofold. Their Master was to be betrayed to the enemies who sought his life, and one of their number was the traitor.

"Is it I?" How much better this question than "Is it he?"

V. 23. "He that dieth . . . shall betray me." This did not point out the traitor, since all dipped into the same dish, but it emphasized the fact, so terrible to the mind of an oriental, that the betrayal would be especially heinous because it was the act of one who had eaten with him whom he betrayed.

V. 24. "Goeth . . . as it is written." That Christ would give his life for men was predetermined by the counsel of God (Acts 2:23). It had been prophesied by Old Testament writers (Ps. 22; Isa. 53), but that did not lessen the guilt of the free agents who betrayed and crucified him. A prophetic expression pointing to a most terrible destiny.

V. 25. "Judas answered." Judas was moved to repeat the question which the others had just asked: "Is it I?" "Thou hast said." The common formula of assent, equivalent to "You have stated the truth."

V. 26. "As they were eating." The Passover Feast usually continued for several hours. There was time for free conversation. "Jesus took bread." "Blessed it." He asked God's blessing upon it, or, according to Luke, gave thanks. "This is my body." This represents my body.

V. 27. "The cup." The third or fourth cup of the Passover service. "Gave thanks." From this the name Eucharist, meaning thanksgiving, is applied to the sacrament. "Drink ye all of it." Jesus wishes all those who love him to partake of this sacrament and participate in the blessing it symbolizes.

V. 28. "This is my blood." Let this represent my blood. "For many." For all who will accept him as their Saviour. "For the remission of sins." One who truly takes Jesus to his heart is delivered from the power of sin; his life is made clean and pure.

V. 29. "Not drink henceforth." This was his last meal with his disciples before he was crucified. "Drink it new." Will drink with you a new kind of wine, at a new kind of supper—even the marriage supper of the Lamb (Rev. 19:9).

V. 30. "Sung a hymn." Doubtless they chanted together the concluding portion of the Hallel (Ps. 118).

Practical Points.

V. 17. The leaven of sin must be cast from the human heart in order that the soul may keep the feast of God.—1 Cor. 5:7, 8.

V. 18. Let us rejoice to yield all we have and are to the service of Jesus.—Rom. 12:1.

V. 21. Jesus is daily wounded by his professed friends.—Zech. 13:6; Heb. 6:6.

V. 22. Self-distrust is becoming to the best of men, since only God's grace keeps him from foulest sin.—Ps. 139:23.

V. 23. In the eyes of God and men treachery is one of the blackest sins.—Ps. 41:9.

V. 26. The common things of daily life are used to teach us of Christ, so that we may be constantly reminded of him.—John 6:48; 7:37; 8:32.

Uninteresting.

You say it was not an interesting oration?

Not very interesting. The crowd was so orderly and did so very little cheering that you could hear every word of the speech."

WEAPONS OF CUBA'S ARMY

THROWN INTO THE SEA BY THOU. SANDS

Following Taft's Orders—From Basin of Old Moro Rifles and Carbines Thrown Into Bay.

1855

# Berea College

1906-7

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS

Places the **BEST EDUCATION** in reach of all

Over 50 instructors, 1017 students from 27 states.

Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself where he can make most rapid progress.

### Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade, (fractions and compound numbers) Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

Choice of Studies is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, two, three and four year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, four years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, three and four-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade. Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

### Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

### Planning for a Year of School.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough roomrent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guaranteed for return of room key, library books, etc.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

ADVANCE PAYMENT, for school fees, board and furnished room, for fall term, 14 weeks, (Incidental Fee \$5.00; dollar deposit to be returned at end of term) \$30.00.

Those who do not pay all in advance must pay as follows: Incidental Fee (no refunding) and roomrent for term, board for five weeks in advance, making, with dollar deposit: Payment for first day, \$18.35; 35th day, \$6.75; 70th day, \$5.40.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

The best time to come to Berea, and the most favorable time to study, is in the fall.

It is important to come the first day, September 12, and stay till the end, December 19.

For further information and friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

### WILL C. GAMBLE,

BEREA, KENTUCKY.

### Madison County Roller Mills

Manufacturers Fancy Roller Flour

Corn Meal Skip Starch Cracked Corn, Etc.

Our "GOLD DUST" Roller Flour will be

hard to beat

"PRIDE OF MADISON" is another Excellent Flour

Lodging House Fire.

Kansas City, Oct. 25.—In a fire in a lodging house in the Elverview district of Kansas City, Kan., which was destroyed by fire,

## THE HOME

### For Nervousness.

For nervous prostration or sleeplessness, nothing is better in the way of food than onions. If eaten very frequently they will tone up the system. The man or woman who cannot sleep is recommended to eat a big Bermuda onion before retiring. Boiled onions may be partaken of every other day to clear and whiten a complexion. It will not be long before the effect is shown.

### A List of Foods Easiest of Digestion.

Mustard, pepper, and spices tickle the glands of the stomach and make them work. Consequently they produce an abundant supply of digestive juices. They also stir up the liver, a necessary function in the case of people who live sedentary lives. The fact is the less craving you have for spices the stronger are your digestive organs.

Roast meat is more digestible than boiled. Eggs very slightly cooked and dairy products are more digestible than white meats. Succulent vegetables are most digestible. New bread is heavier than stale bread.

The more readily an aliment is dissolved by the juices of the stomach the easier its digestion. Add to these facts the remark of Dalton, "Cheese contains the nutritious elements of the milk in condensed but somewhat indigestible form."

Of the vegetable tribe, lentils, beans, and peas are the most nourishing.

Fruit, when perfectly ripe, is the most easy of digestion, because the juice of fruit consists of pure grape sugar (glucose) and water, and it is in the form of grape sugar that all starchy food is finally absorbed into the system. It may be said that the starch of the fruit, having been already changed into glucose by the process of ripening, requires no digestion after it is eaten by man, inasmuch as it is already in the state in which this element of nutrition is immediately absorbed into the system.

## THE SCHOOL

### Practical Arithmetic for the Rural Schools.

By PROF. CHARLES D. LEWIS.

### SQUARE AND CUBE ROOT.

Almost any text gives a good explanation of these subjects.

The factoring method should be used frequently as it shows clearly just what a root is, one of the two or more equal factors of a number. But two steps are required in this process: first, the separation of the number into its factors, second the separation of these factors into two equal groups, i.e. groups having the same factors.

In the geometrical solution always keep the figures in mind. Remember the following points as the solution is carried out:

1st, The largest root in the highest period gives one side of the basic square around which the remainder must be built.

2nd, The additions must be made equally to both sides of the basic square, i.e. to a line twice as long as one of its sides, hence the statement in the rule, "double the root found."

3d, Finding the width of the addition is just the same as the problem, how wide a strip of a given length can be formed out of a given area? That is the additions can be as wide as the number of square units required to make a unit of width is contained in the remainder, leaving always a remainder large enough to fill in the corner square.

4th, The wider the additions the larger must be the remainder for the corner square. No difficulty should be experienced in finding decimal roots. When the remainder becomes less than the length of the two sides to which additions are being made, it will not be contained units of times, but tenths, hundredths, etc.

By finding squares of various decimals, prove that the decimal orders in the power will be twice the number in the root.

Always require great care in statement, analysis and construction of the figure.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## THE FARM

### Need of a National Forest Reserve in Our Mountains.

Valuable timber for building purposes, to put the question in the form of dollars and cents, is rapidly disappearing from the East, and if reservations are not established in the near future most of the lumber for this section of the country will have to be imported from the West. It is in the East also that the water power furnished by rivers is most widely used in manufactures. As forests act as storage reservoirs their destruction will greatly diminish the value of mill streams, permitting dangerous freshets in the spring and extremely low water in times of drought. For this reason the protection of many millions of dollars worth of manufacturing enterprises depends upon the preservation of the wooded region in this thickly settled region east of the Mississippi.

The need of establishing a national forest reserve in the Southern Appalachians has recently been investigated with great care by the Department of Agriculture. This region contains the highest peaks and largest mountain masses east of the Rockies. No such lofty mountains are covered with hardwood forests in all North America. Upon these mountains descends the heaviest rainfall of the United States, except that of the North Pacific coast. It is often of extreme violence, as much as eight inches having fallen in 11 hours, 31 inches in one month, and 105 inches in a year. The tree roots, mosses underbrush and plants break the fall of rain drops, draw them into little reservoirs and give them out months later in the form of springs. Without the protection of forests the rain would tear up the soil and spring into the rivers where it would cause great freshets. In the season of drought even large streams would entirely dry up.

The soil, once denuded of its forests and swept by heavy rains, rapidly loses first its humus and then its rich upper strata, and finally is washed in enormous volume into the streams, to bury such of the fertile lowlands as are not eroded by the floods, to obstruct the rivers, and to fill up the harbors on the coast. More good soil is now washed from these cleared mountain-side fields during a single heavy rain than during centuries under forest cover.

The rivers which originate in the southern Appalachians flow into or along the edges of every state from Ohio to the gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. Along their courses are agricultural, water power and navigation interests, whose preservation is absolutely essential to the well-being of the nation.

The regulation of the flow of these rivers can be accomplished only by the conservation of the forests.

These are the heaviest and most beautiful hardwood forests of the continent. They contain many species of the first commercial value and furnish important supplies which cannot be obtained from any other region.

For economic reasons the preservation of these forests is imperative. Their existence in good condition is essential to the prosperity of the lowlands through which waters run. Maintained in productive condition they will supply indispensable materials which must fail without them. Their management, under practical and conservative forestry will sustain and increase the resources of this region and of the nation at large, will serve as an invaluable object lesson in the advantages and practicability of for-

est preservation by use, and will soon be self-supporting from the sale of timber.

The agricultural resources of the southern Appalachian region must be protected and preserved. To that end the preservation of the forests is an indispensable condition which will lead not to the reduction but to the increase of the yield of agricultural products.

The floods in these mountain-born streams, if this forest destruction continues, will increase in frequency and violence and in the extent of their damages, both within this region and across the bordering states. The extent of these damages, like those from the washing of the mountain fields and roads, cannot be estimated with perfect accuracy, but during the present year alone the total has approximated \$10,000,000, a sum sufficient to purchase the entire area recommended for the proposed reserve. But this loss cannot be estimated in money value alone. Its continuance means the early destruction of conditions most valuable to the nation and which neither skill nor wealth can restore.

The preservation of the forests, of the streams, and of the agricultural interests here described can be successfully accomplished only by the purchase and creation of a national forest reserve.

## Eighth Kentucky History.

Thrilling Story of the Part this Gallant Regiment took in the Civil War

### CHAPTER XI.—Continued.

On Sunday, the 21st instant, just as the full-orbed sun appeared over the eastern hills, the soul of Martha Susan Lamson emerged from the shadows of earth into eternal day. Born in the city of Troy, N. Y., March 24, 1824, she had reached the ripe old age of eighty-two and a half years. Her early educational advantages were fairly good, and for a time she was a member of Emma Willard's famous school for girls.

Her father, Captain Amos Rogers, for many years sailed a ship which he himself owned, and the daughter took one trip with him on the ocean. Before she reached full womanhood her father left the sea, and the family went to Griggsville, Ill. Here her thorough mastery of the common branches gave her employment as a teacher.

She had two happy matrimonial alliances. The first, with Clinton Petri a man of considerable means, resulted in the birth of four children. After five years of widowhood, she fifty years ago married Samuel Lamson. About this time came a great reverse of fortune thru the crookedness of Mr. Petri's business partner. The fruits of the latter marriage were four daughters and two sons, (twins).

After residence at Beetown, Wis., Dunleith, Amboy, Dixon and Harvey, Ill., she again was a widow for twelve years and two days. She leaves four daughters to cherish her memory—Mrs. E. E. Kueland of Harvey, Ill., Mrs. Prof. L. V. Dodge, of Berea, Mrs. J. H. Harrison, of Mobile, Ala., and Miss Nina E. Lamson, for many years past a missionary teacher in New Mexico. For several years past she has been with her daughter in Berea, where none but loving hands ministered to her wants.

In February, 1902, a slight paralytic stroke somewhat disabled her and greatly weakened her memory, but her life-long delight in reading furnished her the means of contentment and happiness. Since her fall, on the 6th of December last, the world has been almost a blank to her. It has been simply a waiting for release.

When conscious of the situation, she has been cheerful and patient. The tragedies of her life's experience which need not be recounted here, would have crushed a weaker spirit, but these served to make her character sweeter and her faith strong er.

Her daughters will gratefully recall as among her leading characteristics, her self-sacrificing labors for them, her watchfulness over their childhood associations, her encouragement to procure an education in spite of all obstacles, her generosity toward all, and her wise religious instruction. In the last hours of her life, during a momentary rally, she uttered the words, "My dear Father." A neighbor, sitting by her bedside, said that the look which she gave certainly must have been directed beyond any one in the room.

Her remains now rest beside those of her husband, near Harvey, Ill. As the autumn leaves when they have attained their greatest beauty are loosened from the parent stock and seek the bosom of Mother Earth, so her riper soul lets go its hold on this world and is wafted away to the spirit home.

### Escaped Infuriated Mob.

Mayking, Ky.—Charged with attacking Miss Mary Qualls, of Norton, John Depsey, 32, of Appalachia, was arrested there, thereby escaping an infuriated mob that had been organized at Blackwood to lynch him. He was taken to the Wise county prison.

On the 1st of September we received

orders, and marched down this peculiar valley, which is from two to four miles wide, and near sixty in length from north to south, fenced in by an almost impenetrable wall of mountain on either side. The dust was several inches deep and the unclouded sun shone into this furnace-like valley with a fiery fierceness that caused our feet to blister, and the bugle call to halt for night was never more welcome. Thus for three days we bore the heat and dust and at last came in sight of Jasper, the county seat of Marion county, Tennessee. I was very much amused at one of the Eighth boys, on coming in view of this irregular and rusty-looking town, saying, "I wonder if the town ain't yonder, among them old houses?" Our division camped here and on the morning of the 4th a detail of one company from each regiment of our brigade was ordered to guard a large supply train, via Bridgeport, Alabama, to cross the Tennessee at that point. Company H. of the Eighth, in command of the author, composed part of this guard. While the men were preparing their breakfast, I told Scarboro to follow me, and proceeded to the brigade smith, who, with two hammer and a cold chisel, followed the wondering Scarboro and myself to a deep ravine, where the rivet in John's "jewelry" was quickly severed, and the dishonorable and galling irons were by my order cast into the water. I told the two men not to say anything about what became of the ball and the chain. During the day many asked John where he kept his "jewelry." He invariably replied, "I lost it, and ain't going back to hunt for it." The subsequent good behavior of Scarboro and courage displayed in action by him at Chickamauga, probably saved me from a court martial.

On the morning of the 5th, the long

train crossed two swaying pontoon

bridges at Bridgeport, Alabama, which

had taken the place of the magnifi-

cally constructed structure recently burned by the rebels. Company H.'s rations were

about out, but circumstances favored

these watchful boys of the Eighth

who discovered two of the bridge

guards stealing each a side of bacon

from one of the wagons while crossing

the river. On reaching the southern

est preservation by use, and will soon be self-supporting from the sale of timber.

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interests here described can be successfully accomplished only by the

purchase and creation of a national forest reserve.

## REAL ESTATE

I have a farm containing 74 acres, next to the pike, and in reach of Berea College. This is a very good farm. It has a large house on it, good water, good barn and a good orchard. There are 15 acres in grass. This farm is worth more than I ask for it. There is now 4 acres in tobacco on the place that is as fine as there is in Madison county.

Any one wanting this place will do well to call and see J. P. Bicknell at once.

I also have improved and unimproved lots in Berea for sale.

I can furnish you with anything you want—farm implements, fertilizer, Weber wagons, buggies, paints, oils, roofing, steel and galvanized. I make a specialty in putting on roofing. If you will call at my store I will show you the latest, best and most economical oil stoves that are on the market. A perfect beauty and a great comfort to the lady in the kitchen. I have a very complete line of groceries, hardware, dry goods, clothing; and if you want a good suit of clothes at very little money, come and see me.

J. P. BICKNELL,

Real Estate Agent.

BEREA, KENTUCKY.

## WHO SAID GROCERIES

She ought to have said it through the telephone (No. 33) or have called in person and talked on the subject to

W. D. LOGSDON

When you want good things at low prices, he's the man to talk with.

20 pounds Granulated Sugar	\$1.00
Try a Sack of Eureka Flour, Best on Earth	.55
White Rose Flour, per Sack	.50
12 Pint Cups	.15

All orders taken before 10 o'clock will be delivered before noon

All orders taken between 10 and 3 will be delivered afternoon.

Logsdon's Up-to-Date Grocery Store

## For Sale

### LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Time Table in Effect, Jan. 1, 1906

Going North Train 4, Daily

Leave Berea..... 3:38 a. m.

Arrive Richmond..... 4:10 a. m.

Arrive Paris..... 5:28 a. m.

Arrive Cincinnati..... 7:50 a. m.

Going South Train 2, Daily

Leave Berea..... 1:24 p. m.

Arrive Richmond..... 2:00 p. m.

Arrive Paris..... 3:30 p. m.

Arrive Cincinnati..... 6:10 p. m.

Going South Train 1, Daily

Leave Berea..... 1:24 a. m.

Arrive Knoxville..... 7:30 a. m.

EQUIPMENT: Trains numbers 2 and 3 carry

Buffalo Parlor car and coaches between Cincinnati and Knoxville in both directions. Trains numbers 1 and 4 carry Pullman vestibuled sleeping car and coaches between Cincinnati and Knoxville in both directions.

V. H. BOWER, Ticket Agent

## FEELING LIVER-ISH This Morning?

TAKE

THE DEDFORD'S Black-Draught  
Stops Indigestion and Constipation  
25¢  
AT ALL DRUGGISTS

## For Sale or Rent Cheap

A nice little Cottage House of four rooms on Depot Street. Lot 83 by 269 feet. Call on or address

# RAILROAD TRAIN FALLS FROM A BRIDGE INTO WATER AT ATLANTIC

CARS STRIKE BOTTOM 30 FEET BELOW THE SURFACE.

## WAS THROWN BY A SPREAD RAIL

All but Twenty-Three of the Hundred or More Passengers on Board Were Drowned.

Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 29.—The railroad wreck of which even the thought has always brought a shudder to travelers—the plunging of coaches filled with passengers from a bridge to sink in the waters below, trapping and drowning every one who went down in the cars—occurred on the bridge over The Thoroughfare, the lower stream separating Atlantic City from the mainland, on the newly-sacrificed line of the Pennsylvania railroad.

The two forward coaches of the electric train dived from the trestle while traveling at a high rate of speed and immediately sank in about 20 feet of water. These two cars were virtually sealed like prison vans, and not a soul aboard had the slightest chance to escape.

Almost miraculously 25 or 30 persons escaped from the third car as it hung for a moment balanced on an abutment of the bridge, and then it too dropped into the water, turned over in its side and sank in the water and mud.

The loss of life was frightful, greater than ever known in a railroad accident in this state before. The most conservative estimate places the number of dead at 57, and this number will probably be increased when the cars are raised from the water.

The entire city was shocked by the news of the great calamity, and it was reported that the list of dead would reach as high as 120. Hundreds of persons who were expecting friends or relatives and did not know but they might have been passengers on the wrecked train, hurried to the scene, and at least 5,000 persons, held back by a large force of policemen, watched the work of recovering the bodies of the dead, pressing forward and breaking through the lines with every report that another body had been brought out of the sunken coaches.

It was not curiosity, but fear that held this great crowd at the scene.

Dozens of small boats, hired by the anxious and half-crazed friends and relatives of those believed to have been on the train, are hovering above the place where the cars are sunk, their lanterns moving here and there as the divers come up from their work below the surface—always with the same report of the fearful sight of dead shown by a glance through the windows of the cars and the difficulty of even recovering the bodies of the dead.

A number of the bodies recovered thus far have not been identified, and it is feared that it will be a difficult task to identify some of them.

The cars making up the train were similar in type to those used on the Subway in New York, vestibuled and with sliding doors at the side and immovable lower sashes in the windows. All the upper sashes were closed, and the only ventilation was through the side ventilators, under the roof of the coaches. The doors were closed and locked by the lever that controls them, and the passengers were all prisoners of the train.

## Making Up Lost Time.

After leaving Pleasantville the motorman of the train, an experienced man, sought to make up some of the lost time and drove the train ahead at high speed, going between 50 and 60 miles an hour, which is considered safe speed on some of the stretches of the track.

The train slowed down as it approached the drawbridge over The Thoroughfare, into which a flood tide was sending the water boiling, and, seeing that the signals were all right, the motorman sent the train ahead, and it was running between 25 and 30 miles an hour when it ran on to the trestle and approached the draw.

The draw had been opened but a few minutes before to let a yacht through, but the tender had set the bridge again and displayed the signals that the track was clear. Just as the forward car struck the rail of the track on the trestle approach, there was a jar and jerk, and the car swayed over and bumped along the ties, dragging the other coaches behind it.

Every passenger in the two forward cars must have realized his danger when the cars went bumping over the cross-ties, and in a moment more the two cars jumped over the west side of the bridge and practically dived to the bottom of The Thoroughfare.

Among the passengers on the train were 30 members of the Royal Italian Artillery band, and nearly all of them lost their lives. The divers who were

## Mistaken For a Burglar.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29.—Mistaken for a burglar, Clayton B. French, son of H. B. French, member of a firm of wholesale chemists, was shot and fatally wounded by W. G. Adrenier, at the Montgomery Inn, at Bryn Mawr, while entering his room.

## Early Meeting Arranged.

St. Johns, N. F. Oct. 29.—The Colonial legislature will meet early in January for the purpose of considering the American fisheries difficulty. This is nearly two months prior to the usual time of assemblage.

sent down to try and recover the bodies of the passengers in the sunken hearse of cars reported seeing the brilliant uniforms of the bandsmen among the men, women and children huddled together in the ends of the cars, where they had run to try and escape, and caught there and held until life was extinct.

The possible work of rescue was all accomplished within the short space of time that the third car hung suspended over the water before it rolled over and sank, but those who had escaped, every one of them bruised, injured or cut, did not cease to try and give aid to the unfortunate imprisoned in the submerged cars until the time that any of them were still alive was gone.

The accident was due to a rail turning in.

It appears that the rail, which was an outside one on the right hand side coming down, must have been bent or plumb about an eight of an inch.

The sharp flange of the electric train caught this and twisted it inward.

Had it spread instead of twist inward, the accident never would have happened.

## Proves Himself a Hero.

The third trainman, Brakeman Wood, proved himself a hero.

When the train left the rails and was bumping over the ties, Wood ran to the rear door of the last car and threw it wide open and held it for the passengers to escape.

He held the door open until the car slid off the bridge, and he went into the water with it.

He then swam to the shore.

His action in holding the door open probably saved many lives.

When the third car dropped into the water Henry Roemer was in the act of crawling from a window.

Freeing himself with an effort, and being a strong swimmer, Roemer set about to help others.

Swimming along the side of the fast-sinking car, he kicked out the glass and thus gave several passengers an opportunity to escape.

One man was caught in a window and was drowned before he could extricate himself.

The accident was witnessed by many people and rescue work was prompt.

## KING OF THE KENO GAMBLERS.

And a Picturesque Philanthropist, Is Dead—Leaves Large Estate.

St. Louis, Oct. 29.—Capt. William Henry Godfrey, a picturesque philanthropist, who a quarter of a century ago was known as the king of the keno gambling fraternity, died at the home of Mrs. John H. Beecher.

When he was stricken blind on the street six weeks ago he recognized Mrs. Beecher by voice, though they had not met for 35 years. Saying: "No one cares for me now," he asked her to take him to her home.

He was a captain and owned a St. Louis-New Orleans line of steamships during the civil war, on which gamblers flourished.

After the war he established many keno gambling resorts in this city and made "barrels of money" in a few years.

He leaves real estate in St. Louis worth \$200,000, and his estate is valued at \$300,000. He died intestate, leaving no relatives nearer than nephews and nieces.

## BODDLE CASES ENDED.

It is Thought By Tragic Death of Millionaire Snyder.

St. Louis, Oct. 29.—The tragic death in Kansas City of millionaire R. M. Snyder, in an automobile, under charges here of bribing members of a former city council to pass the Central traction bill, by which all the street railroads of the city except one were consolidated, removes from the jurisdiction of the court the only witness on which the state may reasonably hope to convict former Delegates Frederick C. Uthoff and W. H. Ritter.

The resolution was passed unanimously by the general conference.

The measure provides that any pastor in the conference who is accused of marrying divorced persons will be tried according to the discipline of the church and if found guilty will be excommunicated from the organization.

## TRUMP HELD UP HIS SLEEVE

WHEN GARFIELD REPORTED AGAINST STANDARD OIL.

Will Now Be Played To Sweep the Board—Suit Prepared To Kill the Big Oil Combine.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Within a short time the federal government will go into court and ask the dissolution of the Standard Oil Co. upon the ground that it is a combination of the monopolistic order and is operated in restraint of trade. The action will be instituted under authority of the Sherman anti-trust law, and will be a civil proceeding of the same character as that taken in the case of the Northern Securities Co. Unless the department of justice changes its present plans the suit will be filed in the United States court at St. Louis.

The government petition is already drafted, and official of the department were engaged in putting the finishing touches to it. Briefly, the prayer is made that the court enjoin the Standard Oil Co. from continuing the business methods it now employs for the alleged reason that the anti-trust law is being violated. A permanent injunction will be asked for. The government's lawyers at first were disposed to petition the court for a temporary restraining order also, but it would be such a tremendous undertaking to put into execution an injunction of that character that it was decided to ask only for a permanent order of prohibition.

Not only will the Standard Oil Co., as a corporation, be named as defendant in the suit, but individual officers will also be required to put in a defense. It has been decided to summon into court such men as John D. Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers, William Rockefeller, John D. Archibald and others who have become multimillionaires through their association with the "Oil Trust." The object in requiring these men to answer to the action of the government is to plug up any loophole through which the managing spirits of that stupendous enterprise might wriggle.

The evidence upon which the administration now expects to secure a dissolution of the alleged oil trust was secured by James R. Garfield, commissioner of corporations. It will be recalled that, in pursuance of a resolution passed by the house of representatives in February, 1905, the commissioner made an investigation of the oil industry in the United States. Last May he made public a preliminary report, treating of the physical conditions of the business and showing how the Standard Oil Co. had been profiting by alleged rebates and discriminations extended to it by various railroad companies.

## TOUGHS AND BAD CITIZENS

Should Be Killed in War With Savages, a Suggestion For Bonaparte.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Secretary Bonaparte has received a letter from a resident of Louisiana suggesting that the United States force "all the toughs, bootleg desperados and bad characters generally" into a war with "some vicious nation" in order that the undesirable elements might be killed off.

Secretary Bonaparte in replying said that as the correspondent did not give his plan in detail he was unable to give an opinion as to its merits, but he called attention to the fact that it had been the experience in war that the percentage of desirable citizens killed was larger than the percentage of bad characters.

## DENY DIVORCEES REMARRIAGE.

New York Methodists To Take Radical Stand on Subject.

New York, Oct. 27.—At the meeting of the Union American Methodist Episcopal conference, which is in session here, the committee on divorce brought in a report forbidding any pastor in the conference marrying divorced persons. The resolution was passed unanimously by the general conference.

The measure provides that any pastor in the conference who is accused of marrying divorced persons will be tried according to the discipline of the church and if found guilty will be excommunicated from the organization.

## Cowboys Lynch a Negro.

Roswell, N. M., Oct. 27.—"Slab" Pitts, a negro who was run out of town two weeks ago after serving 90 days for violation of the Edmunds act, was lynched by cowboys at Toyah, Tex. The accessory, a white woman, followed the negro to Toyah and they were living together. The cowboys went in the night and placed a rope around the neck of the negro. He was dragged to death and then hanged.

## Sailor Sleeping; Woman Dead.

New York, Oct. 29.—Clinton C. Clark, 21, of Columbus, O., a sailor on the United States battleship Indiana, was arrested when he was found asleep on the grass in Riverside park and nearby the lifeless body of an unidentified woman. It is thought the woman was murdered.

## Nearing the End.

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 29.—The condition of Congressman Rockwood Hoare is very grave and fears were expressed that he would not survive many hours.

## Receipts Show Increase.

Washington, Oct. 29.—The annual report of the commissioner of the general land office made public shows that the total receipts for the year ending June 30 were \$7,585,524, an increase over the preceding year of \$367,713.

## Hundreds Drowned.

Tokio, Oct. 29.—In a hurricane off Goto island 266 coral fishing vessels were caught, and only 38 of them lived through the storm. Eight hundred and twenty-two were drowned and 104 injured out of 1,210 men on board.

## HOLLER FROM JAPS

THAT MAKES UNCLE SAM SIT UP AND LISTEN

## MAY LEAD TO AN UGLY SITUATION.

Barring of Children From the Frisco Schools Creates An Outburst in the Land of Flowers.

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## East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly

**EASTERN KENTUCKY NEWS.**  
should be mailed so as to reach The Citizen not later than Monday of each week. If it comes later it is likely not to be printed until the next week when it is not so fresh and interesting. Get your letters in early. If you see no news from your town in the paper write to The Citizen and perhaps the editor will find some way of getting news regularly from there—perhaps he will make it worth while for you to send news every week or two.

### MADISON COUNTY.

#### WALLACETON

Oct. 28.—Jeff Davis's family have returned from Illinois, where Mr. Davis has lived for the past two years—Rev. Thos. Smith, pastor of the Wallacetton Baptist Church has bought and moved to the Robert's property above Wallacetton.—We are glad to have Brother Smith as a neighbor.—Mrs. Fannie Brockman visited her mother, Mrs. G. B. Gabbard last Friday.—Mrs. Minnie Baker and her daughter, Estella were the guests of Mrs. Nannie Soper Saturday evening. Ben Gabbard was the guest of G. B. Gabbard Saturday night.—Corn gathering is in full blast in Garrard county.—Corn is badly damaged by the rainy season.—The frost came too late to hurt any tobacco in this section.

#### DULUTH.

Oct. 29.—Ed Alexander and family have been in Illinois for the past year, returned Friday, bringing their Kentuckians with them—Levi since his wife's departure.—Willie Litt and family have gone to Illinois to make their home.—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Bob Slusher, a fine boy, October 20th.—Mrs. Turp Turner and children were the guests of Mrs. John Webb Monday of last week.—Emma Johnson visited Eliza and Vickie Lakes Sunday last.—Mrs. Andie Lakes and children from near Berea visited here last week.—Jul Webb and family left Monday for Clay county, where they will make their future home.—On Friday night of this week a box supper was held at the Mallory Schoolhouse. Proceeds being a little better than \$5.00 which will be expended on a Xmas tree the last day of school. A fine time reported.—John Turner is selling off his stock, etc. He contemplates going west soon.—Drummer Wilson stayed over night with I. A. Hunter Thursday of this week.

### ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

#### DISPUTANTA

Oct. 29.—W. H. Drew of Cooksburg was visiting O. M. Payne Saturday.—Mr. Alcorn of Madison county was buying geese on Clear Creek this week. He passed up with about one hundred head today.—Rev. J. F. Phelps and Rev. Mr. Smith are holding a revival meeting at Macedonia Church.—Mr. Wm. Gadd and wife are at Berea visiting their son who has a very sick child.—W. H. Drew is going to move to Hamilton, O. next week.—Aunt Bettie Loman of this place died last week, nearly eighty years of age.—W. C. Ogg will soon move to his farm near Berea in about ten days.—R. L. Abney sold a boundary of white oak timber to the Richmond Cooperage Company for \$350.—Rev. J. W. Lambert is a frequent caller at Mr. Arville Cope's.—John McGuire, who has been living in Ohio, has moved back to old Clear Creek.

#### BOONE

Oct. 30.—Mrs. Daisy Lambert and Nora Coyle were in Berea Saturday on business.—Mrs. Anna Hambleton is visiting relatives at Wildie this week.—J. H. Lambert went to Mt. Vernon on business Tuesday.—Nora Coyle and Ida Wren attended church at Macedonia Sunday.—D. G. Martin and Chas Oldham were out in the mountains buying cattle last week.—Mrs. D. G. Martin visited friends in Richmond last week.—S. B. McClure moved to Richmond last Monday.—Nearly everyone from this place attended the birth day dinner of Mrs. Sarah Lambert, who is eighty-five years old.

Conway is getting a new station building, and several new dwellings, besides having new and repairs upon older houses. This place is one of the few districts in Kentucky which has a school building with a convenient entry way or vestibule, keeping out the cold, and vestibule, a place for wraps and dinner pails.

### LESLIE COUNTY.

#### HYDEN.

Oct. 26.—We're having fine weather. People are getting their corn, we had so much rain this fall the corn crops are badly damaged. About three weeks ago we witnessed a frost in a county that destroyed all of our corn patches and sweet potatoe's. This frost did not let us know it was coming but we had sufficient notice to the coming of "Frost" on the 24th. President and Mrs. Frost spoke at this place, Wednesday p. m. and night. President Frost preached a very interesting sermon to a large audience Wednesday night. The people here were very much pleased with their short stay in Hyden, and we invite them to call again. We never had as mild a "Frost" before.—Several people are preparing to be in Berea in school for the winter and spring terms.—Success to The Citizen and its readers.

### ESTILL COUNTY.

#### WAGERSVILLE.

Oct. 29.—Mrs. S. M. Warford is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Waggers this week.—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Buford Wilson, on the 26th, a girl—Kate and Fan Waggers entertained quite a number of friends last Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Scriven are visiting relatives in Richmond this week.—Mrs. J. E. Broad-

night and killed six opossums. Hurrah for them.—Much luck to The Citizen and its many readers.

#### Drip Rock.

Oct. 29.—Rev. J. W. Parsons failed to fill his regular appointment here Saturday and Sunday. Rev. John Bryant preached in his stead.—Addie Richardson was the guest of Mrs. G. M. Parsons Saturday night.—Charles Cox purchased a field of corn from Wade Logston. The price paid was \$200.00.—A. C. Alcorn says "The hacking is harder work than working in factories in Hamilton.—William Marcum and Geo. Lofland of Alcorn are visiting at Drip Rock quite often.—The little girl of Mr. and Mrs. Bige Wilson is improving. They think she will be able for them to move to the Station Camp, where they have rented.—J. W. Van Winkle left for Berea Friday evening returning Sunday.—Instead of advising boys not to forget their pocket-books coming to the box supper Saturday night we ought to have advised that more boxes be brought, for there seemed to be more money than boxes.

### GARRARD COUNTY.

#### CARTERSVILLE

Oct. 29.—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Carter have gone to Louisville to spend a few days.—Mrs. Champ Shoemaker is very low, with consumption at Paint Lick. Her two sisters of Anderson, Ind., came last Tuesday to stay with her till some change can take place. Her aunt, Eliza Slaven and her cousin, Mrs. Nanna Jones of Danville, also have come to care for her.—Mrs. Jno. M. Smith has been sick but is some better.—Old Grandpa Kohler of East Bernstadt, died October 14th, and his remains were brought to old Paint Lick Cemetery to be laid at rest. He was 79 years old. He leaves a wife, two sons and one daughter to mourn his loss. He was formerly of Cartersville but six years ago he went with his son Ed to East Bernstadt to run a sawmill.—Last Friday Mrs. B. C. Roan, Mrs. Jem Nave and Mrs. Lewis Nave, Mrs. J. G. Clark and several school children all went chestnut and grape hunting and all had a fine time.—Miss Jennie Hagan is preparing to give a school entertainment next Friday week at Woodview School. Miss Jennie is a No. 1 good school teacher.—Rev. D. F. Phelps and Mr. John Waddle of Safford Cane were the guests of Mrs. J. G. Clark last Friday night.—Mrs. R. C. Bain and her two daughters went to Berea last Friday shopping.—George Allen has just returned home from a trip to New Orleans. He reports a jolly good time. He was gone one week.—Sunday the 28th there was preaching at the Disciples' Church of Fairview, and also at this place by Rev. P. F. Bryant of the Baptist Church. He has been preaching all the past week and will continue a few days.—People are about thru sowing wheat. The continued rain made the wheat crop very late this fall.—Turkey market is close at hand. Mr. Jim Pointon and Mr. Jack Sterns are offering the highest market prices in this community for turkeys this fall.

### SAM JONES' BEST SAYINGS.

(From the Louisville Times.)  
Sow little parties and reap big ones. Sow these and reap ballrooms. Sow these reap spider-legged dudes, and from these you'll reap a half thimbleful of calves' foot jelly.

I never saw a first class billiard player who was worth the powder and lead to kill him.

#### MY!!

but some people like that Fountain Pen offer. We ordered a lot of them from the manufacturers last week, and half of them are spoken for before they have arrived. One man, whose subscription is paid up to next December, is going to renew for a year in advance of that and get his pen as soon as the pens are here.

### Does It Cost You—

TIME to read through the daily

and weekly newspapers, the magazines and reviews, and the special journals that constantly clamor for attention? Can you find time to read enough of them to keep posted even on the important topics of human interest at home and abroad? Does the time demanded by so many periodicals leave you time enough for books?

#### DOES IT COST YOU—

MONEY to buy even a fairly

representative list of

papers and magazines? Can you afford to subscribe for as many as would be necessary to give you a complete

survey of the world's politics, art,

religion, industrial affairs, literature, etc.? Even if you had the time to read them would you be able to buy

several thousand periodicals, domestic

and foreign?

#### DOES IT COST YOU—

WORRY to sift out the conflict

ing rumors and to get

at the true meaning of every great

industrial, political, and economic

question before the people at the present time? Does it worry or weary you to "keep posted" in this busy,

hustling age when there are so few

moments for quiet reading and so many demands for your money?

#### WHY NOT TAKE THIS TIP—

"THE LITERARY DIGEST" is a time-saver, a money-saver, and a worry-saver," says Edwin Markham, author of "The Man with the Hoe."

It gives you an hour or two for only ten cents a week, a complete survey of the world. All the leading periodicals of America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia contribute their best to its pages.

It gives all sides of all questions, and organized information on all topics. At all newsstands, every week, illustrated, ten cents.

### THE Literary Digest

#### PUBLIC OPINION COMBINED

44-60 E. 23d St. N. Y.

#### A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES

Itching, Blistering, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Drugs

are authorized to refund money if PAGOINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

## Students' Journal

Containing Breezy Notes of Coming Events and Past Trials and Triumphs of Berea Students.

Another pig and some people have been roasted. So far only the pig has been eaten. It was last Friday night as every one knows and it was a fine night and an interesting occasion. The bill of fare was as follows:

TOASTS  
ROASTS  
PIG  
BEANS

Eugene Thomson deserves the gratitude of the crowd for his labors in arranging the event. Will Hunt was Lord High Superintendent of the toasting. In this and the roasting he was ably assisted by Miss Putnam, Mr. Young and Mr. Hoffman. Mr. Young's roast succeeded in making coke out of Cole which had been discovered in Mount Pedro. Miss Putnam's toast was to "Our Hosts." It was good but was burned before it could be eaten by the compositors of the Journal. Mr. Hoffman's toast to Woman we reproduce:

WOMAN.

By Rollie E. Hoffman  
I've often tried in vain to find a simile for woman-kind—  
A simile, I mean, to fit 'em.  
In every circumstance to hit 'em.  
To every beast and bird I went,  
I unsacked every element;  
And after peering thru all nature,  
To find so whimsical a creature.  
A cloud presented to my view,  
And straight this parallel I drew:  
Clouds tound with every wind about,  
They keep us in suspense and doubt.  
Yet oft' perverse, like woman-kind,  
Are seen to scud against the wind.  
And are not women just the same?  
For who can tell at what they aim?  
Clouds keep the stoutest mortals under,  
When bell wing they discharge their thunder.  
So, when the alarm bell is rung,  
Of some Xanthippe's scathing tongue.  
The husband dreads its leanness more  
Than lightning's flash, or thunder's roar.  
Clouds weep, as we do, without pain,  
And what are tears, but woman's rain.  
The clouds about the weeping room,  
And women never stay at home.  
The clouds build castles in the air—  
A thing peculiar to the fair—  
For all the schemes of their forecasting  
Are not more solid, nor more lasting.  
A cloud is light by turns, and dark,  
Such is a lady with her spark;  
Now, with a sudden spouting geyser,  
She seems to darken all the room;  
Again she's pale, her fears beguiled.  
And all is clear when she has smiled.  
In this they're wondrously alike,  
I hope the simile will strike.

Tho' in the darkest dumpy you view 'em,  
Sust a moment—ye'll see thru 'em.  
The clouds are apt to make reflection,  
And frequently produce infection.  
So woman, with small provocation,  
Blasphemous every neighbor's reputation.  
The clouds delight in gaudy shew—  
For they, like ladies, have their bow—  
The gravest matron will confess  
That she herself is fond of dress.  
And are not ladies just a sight?  
When met upon a pig-roast night?  
The clouds delight to change their fashion.  
(Dear ladies, be not in a passion).  
Nor let this whim to you seem strange  
Who every hour delight in change.  
In ev'ning fair you may behold  
The clouds are fringed with borrowed gold.  
And this is many a lady's case.  
Who flaunts about in borrow'd lace.  
Grave old maids are like clouds of snow,  
Their words fall thick, and sad, and slow.  
While brisk coquets, like rattling hail,  
Our ears on every side assail.  
Clouds, when they intercept our sight,  
Deprive us of celestial light.  
When I my better half pursue,  
No heavn besides I have in view.  
Thus on comparison you see,  
In every instance they agree,  
So like, so very much the same.  
That one may go by 'other's name.  
Let me proclaim it then aloud  
That every woman is a cloud!

Fourteen of the young ladies who did not attend the ceremonies over the disappearance of the pig, were very pleasantly entertained in Miss Cameron's room by her and Miss Hendricks.

Last Saturday the geology class under Prof. Mason's leadership, and accompanied by Prof. Charlton and Prof. and Mrs. Raine and Mrs. Mason made an all day excursion into the regions round about.

After a previous excursion, Prof. Mason remarked in class that Mr. Gerdes' foot made a good land mark and did not make much of an error in the observation and Mr. Young made a good measuring staff, his eyes being 5 ft. 9 inches above the ground.

In mathematical review recently:

Prof. Robinson: "Have you any light on the subject, Mr. Shoemaker?"

Mr. Shoemaker: "About three candle power."

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